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THEATRES, &c.,  
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ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,  
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# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1892.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 547.

THIRD EDITION.  
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)  
CYCLONE IN AMERICA.  
TOWNS DEMOLISHED.  
GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

New York, April 1.—A tornado passed over the North-Western States on Thursday, and caused enormous damage and great loss of life, in some cases whole towns being devastated. The town of Towanda, Kansas, was struck at midnight, and the whole population was sleeping when the storm came. Not a house is left standing, and so far as is at present known at least twenty persons lost their lives. The town of Augusta was wrecked, four persons being killed and many injured. In Kansas the greatest havoc seems to have been caused in Butler County. Great damage was done at Wellington, where several deaths occurred and many buildings were demolished. A terrific cloudburst occurred at Kiowa. A hurricane passed over Chicago to-day. A house at the corner of Halstead and Pearce-streets was struck, and three persons were killed. Serious damage was also caused in other parts of the city. The cyclone seems to have been general throughout the North-Western States, and the telegraph lines have been blown down. The town of Norfolk in the northern part of Nebraska was badly damaged. The storm traversed a distance of 150 miles over the richest farming section of the state, which is dotted with small cities and villages. The hurricane still prevails, and the waves are down in various places in Illinois.

April 2.—The particulars of the great storm show it to have been one of the most far-reaching and destructive ever recorded in the North-West. The telegraph wires have been so much damaged that it is impossible to obtain a full account of the damage done, and communication with the Pacific coast is entirely cut off. It seems, however, that the effects were generally disastrous throughout the entire North-West. The house blown down in Chicago was seven stories high, and constructed of brick. The three persons killed were children, but several adults were fatally injured. The catastrophe created great excitement in the district, and the ambulance and fire alarms were sounded. One family, numbering thirteen persons, who occupied rooms in the rear of the building, were at supper when the house collapsed. An infant was instantly killed, while the other members of the family were pinned down by timbers and other debris which fell upon them. They were released as soon as possible, but all were seriously injured, and it is expected that some will not survive. At Kansas city the wind had a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour. The principal damage there was done to roofs, many of which were carried away, and to plate glass, a large quantity of which was broken. Four bodies, however, have been recovered. The alarming reports first received from Kansas do not seem to be quite borne out by the information that twenty persons are believed to have been fatally injured there, and forty others seriously hurt, while nearly every house has been damaged. From St. Joseph, Missouri, it is reported that high winds prevailed throughout Friday. At St. Louis a passenger train on the Burlington and North-Western Railroad, en route for Kansas City, was derailed, and several persons being injured.

**TERRIBLE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.**  
SIX PERSONS KILLED.  
New York, April 1.—A terrible explosion, causing the death of six persons, occurred to-day at the Sterling Dynamite Works, at Rossmore, Alabama. The shock was terrific, and was felt for a distance of fifteen miles. Every pane of glass in the town was shattered. Immediately after the explosion the ruined buildings caught fire, and the flames have not yet been extinguished.

**TWO MEN SHOT BY A SENTRY.**  
BERLIN, April 2.—A fresh case of the firing at civilians by a sentry with ball cartridge occurred here last night. The present instance differs, however, from preceding cases in that the soldier did not use his weapon without serious provocation. Towards a candidate in a passing carriage, the sentry of the 1st Regiment of the Guard, stopped opposite the sentry and made some derisive remarks. The Guardsman replied sharply, and told him to be off. Then, according to the report made by the sentry to his superior officer, the man struck him, and drawing a knife, threatened to stab him. As the soldier attempted to retreat, the assailant called upon to stand, continued his fight, thereupon the sentry, raising his rifle, took aim at the fugitive, and fired. The man fell to the ground wounded most severely, and probably mortally. The bullet struck him in the back, and piercing his body, hit another man, a perfectly innocent passer-by, who had no part in the quarrel. Fortunately the wound inflicted in this case is believed not to have been of a serious character.

**THE ANARCHISTS IN PARIS.**

**ANOTHER ARREST.**  
**RAVACHOL'S ANTECEDENTS.**

Paris, March 31.—The police this morning arrested the anarchist, Delannoy, who is charged with the robbery of dynamite near Avenue. The prisoner's description tallies with that of a man seen under suspicious circumstances last Sunday morning in the Rue de Clichy at the moment of the explosion at the house No. 39 in that street. The presence of police yesterday evening at the sum of 1,000 fr. to M. Verry, the proprietor of the wine shop in which Ravachol was arrested, and to the waiter, L. Herault, employed by him, in recognition of their promptitude in informing the police of Ravachol's visit to the restaurant. M. Dreesch, the commissary of police who made the arrest, will be recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the police who assisted him will also receive medals and honorary distinctions. This morning's papers state that several foreign anarchists, anticipating domiciliary visits by the police, were busily engaged during Tuesday night in removing from their rooms everything of an incriminating character, the informal machines in their possession being thrown into the Seine. Large quantities of dynamite are believed to have been disposed of in this manner at Auteuil, Anvers, and Clichy, and the river will be explored by divers with the object of recovering the explosives. Last evening Ravachol was subjected by the police magistrate to a most rigorous cross-examination, which lasted for nearly five hours. It turned mainly on the incidents of a past life and the record of his crimes. He confessed to the murder of the old hermit of Notre Dame de Grace, and offered only feeble protestations when he was accused of three other brutal murders which rumour has laid to his charge, namely, the assassination of an old man and his servant at Varizelle in 1885, that of an old farmer and his young wife in 1888, and finally the murder of an old man at Chomond. In each case the murderer killed his victims with an axe, and made off with all their money and valuables. With considerable candour he admitted having been guilty of the violation of a tomb, and acknowledged that he belonged to a gang of coiners. In spite of these avowals, the prisoner obstinately denied that he had any concern in the explosions of the Boulevard St. Germain and the Rue de Clichy. The Echo de Paris, however, states that in the end he limited his declaration of innocence to the Rue de Clichy affair. On the subject of this explosion, the Chief of the Detective Department has made an interesting statement to the Figaro. He said that Chammartin, the anarchist, who was arrested at the outset, and whose revelations put the police on the track of Ravachol, stated on Monday last that, although he had nothing whatever of the Rue de Clichy matter, Ravachol had told him of his intention to blow up the house in which M. Bulot, the assistant public prosecutor, lived. It turns out now that Ravachol, while taking his breakfast at the Verry Restaurant on Sunday last, told the waiter that he had passed through the Rue de Clichy just as the explosion occurred. He was then in the house at Saint Mandé where Ravachol lodged, and deposed that he saw him go out on Sunday, at 6.0 in the morning, carrying a small portmanteau. He is believed to have taken the 6.35 train for Paris. After his cross-examination, Ravachol was taken to the Conciergerie prison, where he is still being kept. He was recently sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for inciting to rebellion, but who appealed against that decision, was arrested last evening in consequence of the decision of the Court of Cassation, which upheld the sentence. The police are still searching for the anarchist, Mathieu, who, however, it is believed, has succeeded in making his way across the frontier. A number of threatening letters were received yesterday by M. Dreesch, the commissary of police, who arrested Ravachol, and by M. Verry, the restaurant keeper, and L. Herault, his brother-in-law, the waiter, who, by the information they gave to the police, were mainly instrumental in the arrest of Ravachol. According to the Petit Parisien, eighty-seven of the dynamite cartridges stolen from the quarry at Solay-sous-Etoulles have been found by some children at Montrouil, near Paris. There is no foundation for the report current here that the police had discovered at the anarchist Ravachol's lodgings an order for the delivery of 1,500 dynamite cartridges. A certificate appearing to contain dynamite was found this morning in front of a house in the Boulevard de Strasbourg.

**THE GUELPH FUND.**

BERLIN, March 31.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day passed the second reading of the Guelph Fund Bill, raising the sequestration on the property of the late King of Hanover. The House rejected a motion of Herr Richter, the Freisinniger leader, calling for communication of the agreement with the Duke of Cumberland. Dr. Miguel, Minister of Finance, having previously contested the right of the House to make such a demand.

**A FAMILY OF EIGHT BURNED TO DEATH.**

Farmhouse (Baden), March 31.—A family of eight persons has been burned to death in a house in the Clara Strasse here, owing to a quantity of petroleum catching fire.

**A MURDERER LYNNED.**

FINDLAY (Ohio), March 31.—A terrible case of murder, followed by lynching, has occurred here. On Sunday last Joseph H. Lytle, an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, having obtained leave of absence, arrived here, and visited his family.

He remained quietly in the house yesterday, when, without any warning, suddenly made a murderous attack upon his daughters, Della and Emma, who were at breakfast. He dealt the former a terrible blow on the head with a hatchet, which he had sharpened on Monday, crushing in her skull. He then attacked his other daughter, but she dodged the blow aimed at her and escaped with a slight wound. The murderer then rushed at his wife, who, although an invalid, struggled desperately with him, trying to avoid the blows of his hatchet. He struck her six times on the head without breaking her skull, but one cut severed a finger. The woman at length sank down exhausted, and Lytle then crushed in her skull. After smashing the piano and other furniture in the house, Lytle surrendered to the police. No motive for the crime can be imagined. When the tragedy became known the people grew furious, and a howling crowd of about 1,000 persons assembled outside the goal in which the man was confined. Stones were thrown at the building, and the windows were broken. The mob did not attempt to reach the cell, but Lytle's cell was at last thrown open, and he was dragged out and taken to a bridge a short distance off. On arriving there the people placed a rope round his neck, and threw the end over a cross-piece. As the wretched man was being hauled up a revolver shot, fired by a man in the crowd, severed the rope, and he fell to the ground. He was quickly raised again, however, and hustled to a telegraph pole, where the lynching was completed. Lytle left a note in his cell, asking that his body might be handed over to his brother, and that he might be buried beside his mother. Lytle was much addicted to drink, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for some time ago for shooting his little son.

**THE ILLNESS OF M. DE GIERS.**

St. Petersburg, March 31.—M. de Giers' condition shows an improvement to-day, and the Minister is a little stronger. The erysipelas has not extended, and the ulcer in the ear is less painful.

**GREAT FIRES IN BURMAH AND THE PUNJAB.**

HALF A DOZEN DESTROYED.  
CALCUTTA, March 31.—A Rangoon telegram, published by the Statesman, reports that a great fire was raging yesterday at Mandalay. At noon half the town had been destroyed, including the new telegraph office, and communication was therefore cut off. No mention is made of any loss of life. In an alarming fire occurred at Peshawar on Monday last, by which the Commissariat stores were destroyed. The conflagration was confined to the storehouses by dint of great effort; at the city had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated at half a lac of rupees.

**BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.**

THE COMPENSATION QUESTION.  
NEW YORK, April 1.—A despatch received here from Montreal states that the following notice has been issued in British Columbia by the Canadian Government, at the request of Lord Knutsford, respecting the claims of the Canadian sealers under the modus vivendi of 1891:—"Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims for compensation for loss or damage by reason of expulsion from or warning out of the Behring Sea under provisions of the modus vivendi between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States during 1891, that all claims must be lodged at the office of the collector of Customs, at Victoria, British Columbia, within a month from the date of this notice. Claims not lodged within the time specified will not be considered. Information has also been received that Mr. G. E. Gladstone, of the Imperial Treasury Department, is leaving London this week for British Columbia, in order to examine on behalf of that department the claims that may be set in. Considerable surprise was caused in political circles by the fact of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, paying an official visit to President Harrison, and remaining in conference with him for some time. The visit was wholly unexpected, and rumours that a fresh hitch had occurred in the Behring Sea negotiations have derived colour from the fact of Mr. Blaine being summoned to see the President shortly after the British Minister's departure.

**THE OPIUM QUESTION.**

The Press Association states that arrangements are being made for a meeting of members of Parliament to be held next week in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Commons, to hear addresses from one or two of the gentlemen who have official knowledge of the history and circumstances of the opium trade.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT BARRACKS.**

FIFTY MEN INJURED.  
At Foix, near Toulouse, on Wednesday night, a sergeant was reading out instructions to 150 soldiers in an upper room of the barracks when the floor gave way, and most of the men fell with it to the ground floor. It was found that twelve had to be taken to the hospital and forty-two others were injured, but none dangerously.

**A MISSING DAUGHTER.**

A working man, named Watson, lodging at 12, Stoke Newington-road, applied to Mr. Haden Corner, at North London Police Court, on Friday, stating that his daughter, Nell E. Watson, disappeared on Friday, March 25th. Applicant feared that she had been deceived, and she took with her, among other things, a sage green dress, a striped skirt and bodice, a blue astrakhan jacket, and a pair of buttoned boots. She was 13 years old, 4 ft. high, fair and thin. The magistrate referred the applicant to the press.

Mr. Bernard Shaw denies that the Liberal party can take the credit for the Progressivist victory at the County Council election. "Now," says Mr. Shaw, "that the Progressives have won, they are patting on the back at the National Liberal Club by people who are very sorry indeed to see them there."

**DEEMING AT MELBOURNE.**

IDENTIFIED AS LAWSON.  
FURTHER CONFESSION REPORTED.

A telegram from Melbourne received on Saturday says:—A detective has identified Deeming as the same man who, in the year 1880, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Hull Prison under the name of Harry Lawson. Mr. Lytle, the prisoner's solicitor, states that Deeming denies having confessed to anything.

**LANDING AT MELBOURNE.**

When informed that the steamer Lady Loch was approaching to take him off the vessel, Deeming turned pale and betrayed increasing nervousness, stammering out a number of half-incoherent questions as to how many passengers there were on deck, whether there was a great crowd awaiting his arrival on shore, and where he was to be landed. The Lady Loch approached to within half a mile of the Ballarat, a Customs officer, then left the Lady Loch and came alongside the Ballarat on the port side. There was immediately a rush on the part of the passengers to that side of the ship, but a pause was kept clear for the detectives, who with the prisoner, followed them. Not a moment later in transferring the accused to the other steamer. He was hurried across the deck to the gangway, and unceremoniously pushed on board the launch. He was smoking a cigar, and endeavoured to assume a half-jocular manner, remarking that he was quite able to walk down the gangway without assistance. The detectives, however, never relaxed their hold of him. They almost ran him down the gangway into the launch, and the moment he was on board, the gangway was drawn up, no other person being allowed to disembark. The launch immediately returned to the Lady Loch, and was towed by the steamer to St. Kilda Pier, where the prisoner was landed. The Ballarat meanwhile went on to Melbourne Pier, where a crowd, numbering several thousand persons, had assembled. Great disappointment was expressed when it was found that this man, who the public curiosity had been baulked, was not in the launch.

**SCENE IN COURT.**

When taken to the lock-up Deeming refused to give his name or answer any questions. In court there was a dense crowd. While the charge was being read Deeming gazed around with apparent unconcern. He was neatly dressed in a dark suit, but looked pale and nervous. He had no hair on his head, and his mouth was shaved. Deeming, who was purely a stranger to the court, was introduced by the name of Lawson, and stated that he had been arrested at the Ballarat on the charge of murdering his wife, Emily Williams, on about December 24th. He asked for a fair trial, and begged that the prisoner, instead of being kept in the lock-up, which he said he could not stand, should be released on bail. While this evidence was being given Deeming smiled feebly at the bench, and when asked whether he had anything to urge as a reason why the remand should not be granted, he simply answered "No." The application was granted accordingly, and the magistrate gave directions that the accused should be strictly guarded in prison pending the inquiry. These proceedings occupied only a few minutes. At their conclusion Deeming was removed to the goal, which communicates with the court by a subway. After his incarceration Deeming was visited by a number of numerous official persons, and appeared greatly annoyed by those visits, which he resented as an intrusion. He flew into a violent passion, and walked up and down his cell in a state of great excitement. The arrival of Mr. M. Marshall Lytle, his solicitor, in no way diminished this agitation. "What fresh interest is there in this case," he demanded. Mr. Lytle explained who he was, and produced a bundle of papers relating to the case. The prisoner, however, refused to look at the documents, and burst into a violent tirade against the authorities for having taken his spectacles from him and refusing to return them. He also roundly abused the prison officials for having stationed a warder in his cell, and declared that he would not, on any account, touch the prison fare.

The case of De Konny v. Mr. Justin McCarthy will, by private arrangement, not be heard before next Friday. The action is referred to the Paris funds of the Irish party.

**DISASTROUS FIRES IN LONDON.**

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.  
About 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire broke out at the Grande Cafe Restaurant, Geneva, situated at Stockbridge-terrace, Pimlico, but numbering 132 in Victoria-street, Westminster. The premises comprised a lofty structure of three floors, and were tenanted by Mr. G. Odono.

The circumstances of the fire were peculiarly painful, for it appears that within the last few weeks Mr. Odono had been suffering from a great deal of illness in the house, and had lost three little children within the last few days. The youngest only died on the 27th ult., and was placed in a coffin the next day, and in order to cover the funeral expenses Mr. Odono went to Brighton, leaving a nurse, Mrs. Hushes, in charge of the household. There were also sleeping on the premises at the time of the fire Joseph Bertram, aged 55; Peter Casada, aged 20; Heinrich Coffono, aged 22; Martina Lefranchini, aged 30; and Agostino Lazzari, aged 20; all Swiss or Italian attendants in the cafe. The police constables who discovered the fire instantly despatched messengers for the fire engine and escape, and immediately afterwards the upper windows of the building were thrown open, and the spectators were horrified to see several men and a woman at the windows, half hidden by the black smoke, which was rolling out in great clouds. The bystanders could not realize what had happened until the young woman, Martina Lefranchini, and then Agostino Lazzari, threw themselves into the roadway and sustained fearful injuries. There were placed in cabs and driven to St. George's Hospital, where they soon afterwards died. In the meantime Fireman Ross had tried to escape to the third floor window, but was repeatedly beaten back by the flames. He then heard the cries of men on the roof, and with great courage and coolness succeeded in reaching it and bringing them down. Immediately the fire had cooled down a search for the dead child was begun, but the nurse was unable to find it. The entire premises were gutted from top to bottom, and the next door premises on either side, one a grocer's shop and the other a draper's, had narrow escapes from destruction. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, and particulars as to insurance are wanting.

**INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS.**

At the inquest opened on Friday, Henry Wren, a cabman, living at Brisbane-street, Camberwell, said he was on the Stockbridge-terrace at the time of the outbreak. His attention was directed to the fire by a spark falling near his cab. Smoke and flames were then issuing from the chimney, and by a time he got to the house a policeman had also arrived. The latter told him to ring the fire alarm, while he tried to arouse the inmates. Witness pulled the bell, but could get no reply. He afterwards went to his cab, and at the same time saw two persons throw themselves from the top of the house, and saw a third person, a woman, who was caught by the shop lamp, which turned her over several times, and she alighted on her back. While they were placing the woman into a cab the man threw himself from the window, and appeared as though there were three people at the time. It was not more than three minutes after the time he saw the spark which he drove away to the hospital, and therefore did not see the fire engines or escapes. The iron gate in front of the house was locked, and the bell could not be found. The first flame he saw was at the chimney. By a jump he saw flames in the basement. Mr. G. G. 438 B deposed that he was on duty outside Grosvenor Hotel at 3 a.m. He saw sparks issuing from a chimney at 132, Victoria-street. Two other constables soon arrived, and he sent one for the escape and the other for the turncock. He then noticed that the flames were bursting through the windows of the first floor, and immediately afterwards the first of three persons at the third floor window. Two of them jumped from the window. The house was well alight when the firemen arrived, and it could not be entered.—P.C. 264 B was certain he heard a faint ringing at the fire alarm post.—At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until Thursday.

**FATAL FIRE IN LONG ACRE.**

Shortly after midnight on Monday, a fire, disastrous in its effects, broke out at an eating-house, 50, Long Acre, and resulted in the death of one person, and injury to a woman, who attempted to rescue the deceased man at the imminent risk of his own life, whilst five other persons were rescued by the efforts of a constable. It appears that about midnight P.C. Albert Clarke, 479 E, a tachee to Bow-street, was patrolling his beat when he discovered the presence of fire in the basement or kitchen of the refreshment rooms, which are occupied by John Coppleson & Co. The inmates were all in bed, unconscious of the fire below. Realising this, Clarke instantly summoned assistance, his whistle attracting

many willing hands to the rescue. With the assistance of John McCarthy and P. Crockett, both residents in the vicinity, the constable burst open the front door, and called to those who hid, so by this time had been aroused from their sleep and acquainted with their position, to dash for the streets. The draught created by the opening of the door had fanned the flames to such an extent that the whole of the bottom part of the premises were now in flames, and the staircase and upper rooms, comprising three floors, were gradually becoming involved. The entreaties of the rescuing party were fortunately obeyed with prompt alacrity by the inmates, whose names are as follows: John Coppleson, occupier; his wife, Sarah; son, John; Beatrice, his daughter; a niece named Eva Boye, aged 28. As they had a great deal of furniture, which was gradually becoming alight, they were caught by the rescuers and conveyed to various places of safety. By this time Supt. Stegless had brought a large body of police on the scene and engines were summoned from Charing Cross and the Balldo-road, Clerkenwell, and other stations. Unfortunately, in the excitement and eager efforts to secure the safety of the five persons already named, the word was passed that all the occupants had been got out, but this was not the case. When the roll was called it was found that James G. Frawley, aged 53, a barrister's clerk, employed at 8, Fittree Court, Temple, was missing. Fireman Kington, ascertaining that Frawley's bed-room was the third floor front, immediately ascended the escape and smashed in the windows. The apartment was now in flames, and one human form was seen in its midst directly the window sash was shattered. The fireman retreated down the escape, shouting for Frawley to follow him. At this time the fireman, burned and scorched, had to seek medical attention. By half-past 12 the fire was practically extinguished, the house being gutted; but it was not until 1 o'clock that the remains of Frawley, enveloped in canvas and lashed to a short length of escape ladder, were lowered by the firemen down the escape and removed to the mortuary.

**THE DURHAM MINERS' STRIKE.**

AN UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT.  
There was an unexpected development in the Durham miners' strike on Thursday. A meeting of the Federation Board was held at Durham, at which it was decided to telegraph to the Coalowners' Association, asking that all notices should be withdrawn and the men be allowed to resume work. The coalowners' reply is anxiously awaited. The Press Association says that the result of the ballot was announced, and the requisite majority was found to favour a continued strike, but the actual figures were not stated.

**THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.**

A meeting in connection with the unemployed agitation was held on Thursday at Tower Hill, 300 or 400 persons attending. In addition to the customary red flag, a black banner bearing the inscription "We demand the right to work" was unfurled. Cartwright, of the County of Middlesex, presided. He said that, as the unemployed increased in numbers, they would also increase in intelligence and act accordingly. They did not wish to create any disturbance, but if they were driven to it they would know how to act. H. W. Wait, the secretary of the Spring Gardens on Tuesday, presided. He said that, as the unemployed increased in numbers, they would also increase in intelligence and act accordingly. They did not wish to create any disturbance, but if they were driven to it they would know how to act. H. W. Wait, the secretary of the Spring Gardens on Tuesday, presided. He said that, as the unemployed increased in numbers, they would also increase in intelligence and act accordingly. 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**PIPER PAN.**

**BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.**

with common care and humanity, are quite safe to buy. But those that are brought over in large cargoes, huddled together anyhow, and are sold at absurdly low rates in order to get rid of them before they die, are likely to turn out bad "spec." They should be studiously avoided by the would-be parent-keeper, even if only because, affected with blood-poisoning or lung disease as they

## THE ACTOR.

might not be called a puppet, because he has brought his own intelligence to bear. And even if he has only obeyed the close minute instructions of a stage manager, still has the merit of the cleverness who assimilates these instructions.

**The truth is, an actor either does an act a good turn or a bad one. If his performance**

**OLD IZAAK.**

I am glad to be able to announce that Mr. Andrew Pears has undertaken to preside at the annual dinner of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, which is to be held during the autumn at the Holborn Restaurant.

"They should persuade, and, if necessary, coerce, members of the profession to join the institute." Thus spake the great orator Augustus Sala. "What are the fees of coercion?" would you apply, Mr. Sala? "Would you wish the institute to copy the methods of trade unionism by denouncing non-members as 'blacklegs' and 'scabs' and to work with them, and, if they refuse, to exclude them from their employment? The institute has sometimes been suspected of endeavouring to create a monopoly on trade union lines, but Mr. Sala scarcely desire it to take the field with intimidation and brute force. If he means that, he thinks he is going to be made a laughing stock for those rascally fellows who endeavour to take the bread out of his working journalists' mouths by underhanded tricks. I go all the way with him. The hungry ruffians richly deserve to be beaten in the deeming style; they are a curse to

**MADAME.**

If you want an effective gown, moderate price, for full dress occasions at home or abroad, get one of crepon. For a pure wool this is one of the nicest of fabrics; being it does not crush easily, and is, at the same time, durable. The new crepons are lovely colours; among them I noticed exquisite tint of old rose, several shades

**MR. WHEELER.**

One of the cycling papers—I forget which—lately commented on the decrease of amateur riders on the wheelmen on the road. The reason was when they always made a point of home to play the good Samaritan to one another. Now, on the contrary, you will often see them rush past some brother in distress without even pausing to make inquiry. A country correspondent writes me a notable case in point. The other day one of his pediclers came off, and having left his bicycle behind he could not screw it up again. "Will you believe it, sir," he writes, "that a separate cyclists' union was started last year although they could not get a petition for the same signed? They merely shook their heads and rushed on just as if I had been a mendicant begging for copper." Such conduct

**BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

IN BOXES, NO. 12, 14, AND 20 -



### A VENDOR OF SONG.

I am anxious to help the fifteen correspondents who appeal to me to help them put a good glaze upon collars, cuffs, and fronts, but my space is very limited, and, like all other correspondents, I cannot write to help them to the extent that a few lessons at a laundry would do. Several have asked me to instruct them as to how a glaze they should use. It is, however, against our rules to recommend any particular made-up glaze; many of our correspondents, however, do not mind, and so we should be obliged before you add it to starch. Most of them may be mixed in a bowl of warm or boiling water, though some cases cold water must be used, but directions are usually put on the papers they are made up in. The powder, however, may be made up in water, or be thoroughly mixed in as little water as possible, and then poured into the bowl full of starch and stirred well through it.

very ill, and was accompanied in the hospital by a nurse. The facts for the prosecution were not disputed. Mrs. Bowdage, in December, 1894, bought a pair of silver salt and pepper shakers from Mr. Lowe, jeweler, of Chester, tendering in payment a check for \$28, signed "H. E. Laird, Jr." and bearing \$54. balance. The check was returned marked "No account." It was ascertained that subsequently it had been cashed at the bank, and that Mrs. Bowdage had obtained the check from the bankers of Mrs. Salt, a lady friend of Mrs. Salt gave evidence, saying she had known Mrs. Bowdage since she was a school child, that she was very lovable, but was occasionally hysterical.—Mr. Bowdage, in defence, called medical evidence to show that the alleged birth of defendant's child was a natural one, and that the moral sense became perverted, and, at times, she was practically irresponsible for her conduct.—The judge summed up in favour, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

**A MEDICAL LIBEL.**  
At the Chester Assizes, Alfred E. Vaughan, surgeon and medical officer of Foresters' Club at Haslington, near Crewe, brought an action to recover damages in libel against Samuel Johnson, vendor of patent medicine, of Wrenshall, near Crewe.—Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., M.P., in opening the case, said the plaintiff was called

## INSUBORDINATION BY ARTILLERY MEN

**LIVER COMPLAINT.**—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Pills, without mercury, are a potent remedy. They purify the blood, without any of its dangerous dangers. Dr. King's Pills remove all liver and stomach ailments, biliousness, headache, sickness, shoulder pains, indigestion, constipation. Sold every where. —(C)

### A WOMAN'S CRUELTY.

At the Devon Assizes, Alice Laura Hockley, aged 30, of Plympton, pleaded guilty to charge of neglect and manslaughter. Her husband, Ernest Mashford, died 2 years ago. Her depositions disclosed shocking cruelty. Her prisoner was a young girl, aged 12, who had been sold to her for £4,000 in a drapery business. She failed to feed her properly, and she had lost all her money. For a livelihood afterwards took to children to care for. The deceased was the son of a single woman named Mashford, and when she entrusted the infant to Hockley's care in 1889, she was a fine, healthy child. In 1890, however, for his part, on July last had handed her over to another child. This child died about the 23rd October the same year. The death of this child, Hockley reduced supply of milk from four pints to one per day, which was divided between the two young persons and the infant, although it was ordered specially to give the infant plenty of milk. The infant was taken to the workhouse hospital, where it died. It was 16 months and 3 days old, and weighed 11lb. 2oz. It was 35lb. when Hockley was entrusted with it. On examination it was also found that both arms of the child were fractured, and also a thigh. The fractures varied in age from six weeks to three months, and although the arm had been in a bent position, the prisoner never had a time called the attention of the medical officers to the injuries.—In sentencing Hockley to twelve years' penal servitude, the judge commented severely upon the gross cruelty to

(Laughter.)—P. C. 32 F R said the prisoner was very drunk and screaming a top of her voice. She had a couple of spirits in her pocket, and it fell out and was broken. It smelt like whisky or brandy. (Laughter.) The Solicitor: Did you take any?—Constable: No.—Mr. Plowden: And did you take any?—Solicitor: No, I did not take any. (Laughter.) The stable: No.—The solicitor, on behalf of the prisoner, said she was a lady of position and independent means. She had not much money for some time, and not able to enter through painting in the house. He instructed that she only took the horse for amusement of mind, but it was an accident. Mr. Plowden observed that it was a pity to see a lady of position in the dock on such a charge. Not having eaten any food for some time might account for attempting to steal people. (Laughter.) However, he thought, and said if it had not been for the charge the penalty would have been less.

**THE ORPHANAGE SCANDAL.**  
The trial of the Rev. Samuel G. Cotto the ill-treatment of five children in an orphanage was resumed, for the fifth time, at Rebet Arizco. The Chief Baron summoned up, and allowed the defense to make charges against the accused, the whole matter might have been summed up in the question, "Did the prisoner, by neglect or otherwise, or combination with others, wilfully ill-treat or fail to take lawful care of the children committed to his keeping?" After an hour and a half, the Chief Baron pronounced with a verdict of guilty on all counts which had been reduced by the judgment—his lordship, who was lunching at the time, was summoned, and after receiving the verdict of the jury, put the prisoner until the resumption of the court.—The having been discharged, Mr. Carson, Q.C., the prisoner, again raised the point of illegal evidence in framing the indictment against the accused, and, after a long argument, the judge decided to reserve point for the Court of Criminal Appeal, the prisoner in the meantime being admitted to bail in the sum of £24,000.

**FRIGHTENING A WIFE.**  
William Knight, 38, was a wife, was at Assizes yesterday to be sentenced for his wife, by shooting at her with a revolver at Honley, near Huddersfield. — The two were married last August, but separated in November in consequence of prisoner's violence and intemperate habits. After the trial Knight went to see his wife, and brought her back with him, and he fired with his three revolver shots at her, wounding the arm, back, and ear. — The jury found the prisoner fired with intent to frighten his wife, whereupon the judge observed, "gentlemen, it is your verdict, not mine, that you must discharge the prisoner."

"It is impossible," says Mr. Sydney Webb, "to get up any enthusiasm among the masses about the abolition of primogeniture or Welsh disestablishment, but it is possible to do this on behalf of the well-ordering and regulation of a man's surroundings."

**THE "VERYTHING" FOR MEN.**

**A** COMBINED Electric Belt and Suspender (Mr. Harness' latest invention). It acts directly upon the vital organs by imprecipitating galvanic mild, invigorating electric currents, which pass from the spinal cord to the feet, and thereby cause the nerves to react, and restore impaired vigour, and speedily remove that vital energy the loss of which is the first symptom of decay. For varicose and kindred troubles it is curable. No man should be without it. It is made of the finest materials, and is scientifically tested, or write us for particulars to Mr. C. B. Harness, President, Electrophoric Institute, 22, Oxford-street, London, W. All communications are treated as strictly private and confidential.

**FACTS ABOUT HARNESS' ELECTRO-  
PATHIC BELTS.**

are genuine curative Electric Belts, constructed upon the principle of the dry pile. They require no moisture other than that of the skin to put them in action, the contact with the body being quite sufficient for medical purposes. They are the only belts of the kind ever made. The late Dr. Thomas Professor A. Humboldt and Dr. Buge, and in every case where doctors usually prescribe the course of hydrotherapy, one of Harries' Electric Belts may be substituted with advantage. Acting like the heat of the bath, they relieve the body of its burden, and they are especially useful in the disorders resulting from Local or General Debility, Impaired Digestion, Weak Circulation, or Defective Organic Action. These genuine Electric Belts are exceedingly comfortable to wear, give no heat, and are perfectly safe. They are used to relieve rheumatism, improve the figure, prevent chills, impart new life and vigor to the debilitated constitution, stimulate the organic action, promote the circulation, assist digestion, and promptly remove that vital energy the basis of all disease. They are the only belts of the kind ever made, and they stimulate the functions of various organs, increase their secretions, give tone to muscle and nerves, relieve morbid contractions, improve nutrition, and

**RENEW EXHAUSTED NERVE  
FORCE.**

Acting directly on the system, they maintain and assist their various functions, and thus promote the health and vitality of the entire organism. For example, the mind is maintained in a buoyant, cheerful state, and every faculty is stimulated to the highest condition of intellectual efficiency. Harman's Isotropicalic Beils have added the test of a full 25 years, have restored thousands of sufferers to health, and their results are guaranteed to be perfect.

Directed by the highest scientific standards, the Harman Company (Limited) are the Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of these new world-famous curative appliances, and should any one still have the least doubts as to their efficacy, they should, they are guaranteed to be perfect.

Harman's Isotropicalic Beils are available at the Harman Company (Limited), 22, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, where they can be seen by the highest scientific tests, and can be examined the thousands of scientific testimonials and reports that have been received from all parts of the world.

**NEW MEDICAL WORK (FOR MEN)**

**ONLY,**

By M.D. CH.M., &c., "A Family Doctor," on the Rational Treatment and Cure of Varicose and Allied Ailments. To be sent under cover, post free, on application to the Chief Consulting Officer, the Electropathic and Zander Institute, Oxford-street, London, W.

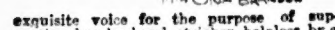
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**PREMATURE OLD AGE.**  
The distressing symptoms of premature old age, such as

[illegible]



**AVENUE.**



**CRYSTAL PALACE.**  
The seventeenth concert of the Crystal Palace Saturday Season was given on the 29th ult., commencing with the overture to "Macbeth" (Sullivan) and ending with the splendid overture to Rossini's "William Tell." Both works were admirably played, as also were the symphony in B flat of Beethoven and the "Heidel Stymphes," a symphony of the "old" and "new" school, of Berlin.  
The ballet and minuet were exquisitely played. The Hungarian March—a masterly adaptation by Berlioz of a work idolised by Hungarians—was magnificently played by the orchestra. Beethoven's "Symphony in B flat, No. 4," was the chief attraction, and has seldom been better played than on this occasion. The orchestra, under the direction of G. for pianoforte, and orchestra, introduced a new cover, Miss Eth Sharp, who was but moderately successful the pianoforte part, but was heard to great advantage subsequently in Chopin's "Etude in C sharp minor," and "Polonaise in A flat." Madame Valeria was absent, and in her place, the Hungarian and the "Heidel Stymphes" were taken by Madam Suritowsky, a mezzo-soprano of considerable merit, who sang "Myrrheer's" "Ah! mi fia!" and songs by Schaeffer and Reichel with success. Mr. Manns conducted admirably.

**METROPOLITAN.**

Except for Mr. Calmoun's convulsive tenet management at the Avenue, the theatrical production for a month remains unbroken, and will continue in Easter. The curious rumour current at moment is that at the St. James's, or there, the programme, whenever a change becomes necessary, is likely to take the crude form of a variety entertainment. Mr. Iree, with a provident management to the future, has just given Mr. Harcourt Chamber a commission to write a play for the Haymarket. The Lantery learning the acting rules of "Diplomacy" have been cured by Mr. Hare for the Garrick, the actress withdrawn her proposal to re-act the court, where this week sees the last amusing "Pantomime Hobo-fall" and it of the attractive triple bill of Mr. Brod Thomas. From this it will be seen that his

play "Marriage," though well rehearsed, will not be produced until after his withdrawal from the management of the Lyric Theatre. Mr. Little, Miss G. Kingston, and Miss E. Terriea are in the cast. — In aid of the Austrian Actors' Benevolent Fund, a performance of a grotesquely novel kind has just been given with great success in Vienna. The players of the city of both sexes, to the number of 208, appeared in a comedy, some of the characters being the exact opposites of those with which they have been popularly identified. The leading tragic actress became for the occasion a vocalist; the most prominent serious actor also "obliged" with a comic song; burlesque ladies disported themselves in pure comedy; and a grave actor, in the character of a miser, was seen arguing away at ballet dancers; while, on the other hand, the fair figurantes, giving tongue for the first time, professionally warbled and acted. The entertainment concluded with a general dance, in which actors and spectators mingled. Although the prices were not very low, it was not till the evening of the 25th ult. that a single seat for this bizarre performance remained unsold. The name of the new drama forthcoming at the Princess's for the Easter holidays is "The Way of the World," a title used before, but so long ago that the jealous ears of no dramatist who wrote in English, whether in the early or the latter part of the century, to revivify "the glimmers of the footlights" to lay claim to copyright in the title of his famous comedy, which, by the way, would need much purgation by the censor before presentation on the modern stage. The new melodrama for the Lyric Theatre, written by the stock-in-trade of the theatre, Messrs. G. and S. Buchanan, will probably be produced soon after Easter. No title has yet been fixed upon for the piece. The 20th representation of "The Trumpet Call" was reached on the 23rd ult. — "Chris," the new drama brought out by Mrs. Wallis at the Lyric Theatre, is a melodrama given in Chris touching upon the influence of drink, a subject which, unless treated with taste and tact both by the dramatist and his exponent, is liable to depress where it is designed to excite and interest. "Chris" achieved the result scarcely through the virid force of those who worked in the play, but rather through the Mr. Waring, in the portrayal of a dissipated husband, whose desperation intensified by what he believes to be his wife's infidelity, ends in death. The part of the sorely tried wife, though played with passionate earnestness, was not without tenderness required to elicit the sympathy which was expressed by the actress before she can be reproached by the audience; and if the truth is to be told, Mrs. Lancaster Wallis's performance was deficient, not only in this heart-moving quality, but also in personal charm. A characteristic portrayal of a selfishly vindictive woman, however, by that name, being Mr. Saint Matthews, who was being a brace, those players who intend watching the practice of the rival blues should bear in mind that when the river ceases to be attractive good entertainment is to be found at the Messrs. Phillips's playhouses or at the Lyric Theatre, Hammer-smith. At the Lyric Theatre a strong company, headed by Miss Amy M'Neil, will start in "After Dark," while at the Victoria a special entertainment will be forthcoming. At other outlying theatres the promised boatace attractions are as follows: — Grand, River and Dock Pavilion, "Dinner," Parkhurst, a series of dramatic performances by Mr. Valentine Smith's company; Stratford, "Face to Face"; Surry, "Master and Man"; Elephant and Castle, "Joan of Arc"; Marylebone, "Formosa." — On Monday Mrs. Anne Abbott, the little-known magnet, will re-appear at the Alhambra, and contribute to the entertainment of the speciality which became quite notorious a few months ago. — The Thursday ballad and operatic concerts will be given during April at the Royal Victoria Hall as hitherto. The special science lectures will continue to be given on Tuesday, with the exception of Easter week, when they will be held on Thursday. A special matinee performance, under Mr. Irving's patronage, will be given at the Oxford on Tuesday afternoon next, for the benefit of Mr. F. Maciagan. On the same evening a programme of no less than fifty dramatic items will be presented at the Metropolitan for the benefit of Mr. A. Maciagan, the secretary and treasurer. — Mr. Wil on Friday's benefit at the Forest on Tuesday passed off successfully. The concert-drama competition brought forward a goodly number of competitors, a prize being awarded to a penitence in the manner of the difference of the last night of the performance, under the winner of the umbrella follows. — The winner of the derby who had something to keep the rains on, when the winner of the umbrella would have some-

## FIRE AT A HAMPTON HOTEL

**RAMPANT ESCAPES AND EXTORTION.** The Bell Hotel, on the banks of the Thames at Hampton, a well-known resort of boating folk, and the only hotel in the district, was entirely destroyed by fire here in the early hours of Monday morning, and the landlady and her four children had most narrow and exciting escapes. The hotel is a large, old-fashioned structure, built to a great extent of wood. The proprietor, Mr. Fairclough, who resided there, happened to be out when the outbreak occurred, and when the hotel was closed at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, Mrs. Fairclough, her two daughters and two sons were on the premises. At the hotel, it should be mentioned, was the headquarters of the Hampton Fire Brigade, of which Mr. Fairclough was a member, and to this fact the entire family probably attributed their lives. Mr. Fairclough afterwards related in keeping a strong rope around the bed in case of emergency. The exciting incidents of the fire are well narrated in Mrs. Fairclough's own words. She stated on Wednesday afternoon: "We retired to bed about half-past 11 o'clock, my two daughters Aggie and Tiny sleeping in my room, and my sons Arthur and Frank sleeping in one of the back bedrooms. About a quarter of twelve I was awakened by a choking sensation, and found the room was full of smoke. I at once said to my daughters 'Wake up. There is a fire somewhere; and dress yourselves as quickly as you can.' I then rushed out of the room to wake up the boys, and told them not to lose a moment, but to put on their things, for the place was very dark. Everything was in flames, and I could hear the roar of the fire, and of things crashing. The children were half stupified but they dressed quickly, while I opened the front window and called out for help. No one came, and then I thought of the rope under the bed. We got it out, and I spliced it to a knot. One of the little boys lowered himself down with it, and rushed off to get the policeman, and to the alarm for help. While he was gone, I lowered the youngest boy and his sister down, and then I lowered Aggie down (a young lady of about 20). Then I was left all alone, and I was fairly stupefied with the heat, and smoke, and excitement, but I managed to lower myself safely to the ground. I cannot imagine how the fire occurred. Every thing was safe when we went to bed." When the firemen arrived at 6 o'clock, and seven fire-engines were rescued from the stables, and the house which were beginning to burn, while, under the direction of Captain Graham, the engines were set to work, though with a poor supply of water. In the meantime assistance had been telegraphed for, and the brigades from Hampton Court, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, East Molesey, Putney, and Richmond, arrived in due succession. By this time the fierce fire was blazing, and with a sharp north-east wind blowing it was at first feared that the picturesque Hampton Church, which is practically next door to the scene of the disaster, would be damaged. The flames were overcome by daybreak, but by that time the hotel was almost razed to the ground. A large sky-scraper has been erected over the hotel site, and will have the bones of the old building in the tower. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained. Mr. Fairclough is insured in the Royal. The building which belongs to the Charity Commissioners, is insured in the Atlas.

## THIRTEEN COTTAGES DESTROYED

At Netherbury, near Bridport, on Thursday, thirteen cottages, inhabited by labourers with large families, were destroyed by fire. The cottages were not contiguous, but the fire spread through sparks from a burning chimney falling on the thatched roofs. The damage is estimated at between £1,000 and £2,000. The cottages are insured, but the furniture of the tenants is in most cases uninsured.

**CHARLEY WEBB.**

[illegible]

about certain horses engaged in these two races, and information along it will be worth the while of every one to send for my "Money-making Wires."

THE GREAT 100s. WORTH.  
CITY AND SUBURBAN GREAT METROPOLITAN  
(Something really good for both)  
THE POLYDROM TWO-ENDED PLATE.  
THE GREAT 100s. WORTH.  
THE WESTMINSTER PLATE.  
Over the last three events I have managed to be in the  
know about certain horses specially trained and well tried  
and I am sure they are worth a try. I am sure they are  
ABSOLUTE WINNERS and I am sure they will be some of the  
best that will be seen out of the arena.  
There is a great deal of money to be made for the above Five Horses  
will be sent on receipt of £5.  
For 15s. 12p. 12p. will include, in addition to above, sent  
over the last three events.  
PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES, HYDE PARK  
PLATE, SPRING CUP, &c.  
Send at once to  
ERSON RANDOM

Two Days. Three Days.  
I am sending out full Wires and information on

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**METROPOLITAN, CITY AND SUBURBAN  
SANDOWN.**

**A** **NOTHER GOLDIE** KKK, which you all know I sent  
you year. These you want a good week, have my wire  
you want a good week, have my wire  
NORTHAMPTON AND COCKBERRY.  
These were my last week. More of this sort on my  
letter for you.  
If you love  
**EPSON AND SANDOWN.**  
Don't name me  
Show Northampton and Cockberry.  
Many thanks to all for presents and  
Terms:  
Week's Wire 7s. 6d.  
City and Suburban Wire 8s. 6d.  
**T. A. MILLER, Esq.,**  
The Great Newmarket Postbox,  
Post Office,  
Barnet.

## ARMY STATIONS FOR APRIL.

[illegible]

1st Battery, Aldershot; 2nd, Agra; 3rd, Woolwich; 4th, Aldershot; 5th, St. Thomas Mt.; 6th, Saugor; 7th, ...

1st, Bedford; 12th, Shelby; 13th, Madison; 14th, Washington; 15th, West; 16th, Lincoln; 17th, Hancock; 18th, Covington; 19th, Boone; 20th, Madison; 21st, Smith; 22nd, Lincoln; 23rd, Hancock; 24th, Boone; 25th, Lincoln; 26th, Hancock; 27th, Boone; 28th, Lincoln; 29th, Hancock; 30th, Boone; 31st, Lincoln; 32nd, Hancock; 33rd, Boone; 34th, Lincoln; 35th, Hancock; 36th, Boone; 37th, Lincoln; 38th, Hancock; 39th, Boone; 40th, Lincoln; 41st, Hancock; 42nd, Boone; 43rd, Lincoln; 44th, Hancock; 45th, Boone; 46th, Lincoln; 47th, Hancock; 48th, Boone; 49th, Lincoln; 50th, Hancock; 51st, Boone; 52nd, Lincoln; 53rd, Hancock; 54th, Boone; 55th, Lincoln; 56th, Hancock; 57th, Boone; 58th, Lincoln; 59th, Hancock; 60th, Boone; 61st, Lincoln; 62nd, Hancock; 63rd, Boone; 64th, Lincoln; 65th, Hancock; 66th, Boone; 67th, Lincoln; 68th, Hancock; 69th, Boone; 70th, Lincoln; 71st, Hancock; 72nd, Boone; 73rd, Lincoln; 74th, Hancock; 75th, Boone; 76th, Lincoln; 77th, Hancock; 78th, Boone; 79th, Lincoln; 80th, Hancock; 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283rd, St. John's; 284th, St. John's; 285th, St. John's;  
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310th, St. John's; 311th, St. John's; 312th, St. John's;  
313th, St. John's; 314th, St. John's; 315th, St. John's;  
316th, St. John's; 317th, St. John's; 318th, St. John's;  
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343rd, St. John's; 344th, St. John's; 345th, St. John's;  
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361st, St. John's; 362nd, St. John's; 363rd, St. John's;  
364th, St. John's; 365th, St. John's; 366th, St. John's;  
367th, St. John's; 368th, St. John's; 369th, St. John's;  
370th, St. John's; 371st, St. John's;

18th, Ceylon; 17th, Cork Harbour; 16th, Kurrachee; 15th, Barrackpore; 14th, Calcutta; 13th, Agre; 12th, Maurice.

**ROYAL ENGINEERS.**  
 Headquarters, Chatham; Headquarters, Bangalore.  
 1st and 2nd Troops, Punjab, Aldershot; 3rd Troop, Fort  
 Maida; 4th Troop, Bangalore; 5th Troop, Chertsey;  
 6th Troop, London; 7th Troop, Colchester; 8th Troop,  
 Chertsey; 9th Troop, Aldershot; 10th Troop, Chertsey;  
 11th Troop, Aldershot; 12th Troop, Chertsey;  
 13th Troop, Aldershot; 14th Troop, Chertsey;  
 15th Troop, Aldershot; 16th Troop, Chertsey;  
 17th Troop, Aldershot; 18th Troop, Chertsey;  
 19th Troop, Aldershot; 20th Troop, Chertsey;  
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 23rd Troop, Aldershot; 24th Troop, Chertsey;  
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 71st Troop, Aldershot; 72nd Troop, Chertsey;  
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 83rd Troop, Aldershot; 84th Troop, Chertsey;  
 85th Troop, Aldershot; 86th Troop, Chertsey;  
 87th Troop, Aldershot; 88th Troop, Chertsey;  
 89th Troop, Aldershot; 90th Troop, Chertsey;  
 91st Troop, Aldershot; 92nd Troop, Chertsey;  
 93rd Troop, Aldershot; 94th Troop, Chertsey;  
 95th Troop, Aldershot; 96th Troop, Chertsey;  
 97th Troop, Aldershot; 98th Troop, Chertsey;  
 99th Troop, Aldershot; 100th Troop, Chertsey;

### NAVY STATIONS FOR APRIL

[illegible]

# A THEATRICAL LICENCE FOR MUSIC HALL

**MUSIC HALL.** At Manchester an application was made to the Watch Committee, on behalf of the Manchester "Palace of Varieties," a large, elaborately constructed music hall, for various licenses for which have been strenuously fought against by religious and temperance bodies in the district, for a theatrical license. As usual, the application was strongly opposed. The license was, however, granted. This particular license is locally understood to carry a drink license with it.

**THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MU**

**ELECTION OF PRINCIPAL.**  
On Thursday afternoon, at a meeting of Court of Common Council, the vacant office of principal of the Guildhall School of Music was filled up. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Weist Hill. There were originally a large number of candidates, but they were reduced by the committee to five—namely, Mr. Frederick C. Price, Professor of Music at the Royal Academy of Music; Mr. John G. Eton College and Conductor of the Choral Society; Mr. W. G. Cousins, M. A., of Music to the Queen, and Professor at the Guildhall School; and Mr. Thomas Wingham, Professor at the Royal Academy of Music. The salary attached to the office has been fixed at £200 a year, and the new principal will commence his duties in September next. At the meeting, the theatre was crowded, and the public galleries were filled. The committee decided that the election should be by ballot.—Mr. Barnby and Mr. Cousins were interrogated as to whether they were prepared, if elected, to give up their present appointments.—They replied that they were prepared to stand by the conditions of their appointments as laid down by the committee.—On the ballot being taken, the Lord Mayor declared the result to be as follows:—Mr. Barnby, 10; Mr. Cousins, 5; Mr. Eton, 1; and Mr. Wingham, 1. Mr. Barnby only elected, and he returned thanks.

**A GIFT TO ALL FREE**

**TO ALL SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASE,**  
DIARRHOEA, OR BILIOUSNESS, OR ANY DYSFUNCTION OF THE  
HUMAN BODY, PERVADES WEAKNESS, ENERGETIC  
GRAVEL, URICACIOUS TENDENCY, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF  
POWER OF BRAIN POWER. To introduce it I will send  
information, free of charge, of a new, cheap, and  
the simplest remedy on earth, discovered in the  
Valley. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to  
J. H. HALL, Esq. N. K. H. Co., 100 N. 1st St.,  
Boston this paper and Enclosed.—(Adv.)

**HUDSON'S SOAP.**  
**WHAT ITS FOR.**

HUDSON'S SOAP.  
WHAT IT'S FOR.

FIRST  
AND  
FOREMOST  
HUDSON'S  
SOAP  
IS  
FOR  
WASHING  
CLOTHES  
QUICKLY,  
SWIFTLY,  
AND  
ELEGANTLY  
MAKES  
LINEN  
WHITER  
AS  
SNOW,  
SWEET  
AS  
ROSES,  
FRESH  
AS  
SEA  
BREEZES.

HUDSON'S SOAP.  
WHAT IT'S FOR.

IT  
IS  
ESPECIALLY  
USEFUL  
IN  
THE  
BUTLER'S  
PANTRY  
AND  
KITCHEN  
FOR  
WASHING  
UP  
KNIVES  
AND  
FORKS,  
SPARKLING  
GLASS,  
BRIGHT  
CHINA.  
LESS  
HANDLING,  
LESS  
SICK  
OF  
BREAKAGE,  
DISLODGES  
OBSTINATE  
DIRT  
AND  
GREASE.

HUDSON'S SOAP.  
WHAT IT'S FOR.

IT  
IS  
EXCELLENT  
FOR  
CLEANING  
SILVER  
PLATE,  
GOLD  
CHAINS,  
JEWELLERY, &c.  
IT  
REMOVES  
ALL  
TRACES  
OF  
DIRT,  
AND  
DOES  
NOT  
GLOG,  
OR  
BEING  
IN  
A  
FINE  
POWDER.

HUDSON'S SOAP.  
WHAT IT IS.

A  
PURE  
DEY  
SOAP  
IN  
FINE  
POWDER,  
DISOLVES  
INSTANTLY  
IN  
ALL  
WATERS  
AND  
MAKES  
A  
FOAMING  
LATHER.  
IS  
DISTINCT  
FROM  
ALL  
OTHER  
SOAPS  
OR  
WASHING  
POWDERS,  
AND  
LEAVES  
NO  
SMELL.

HUDSON'S SOAP.  
WHAT IT IS.

HUDSON'S  
SOAP  
IS  
A  
MONEY  
SAVER,  
A  
TIME  
SAVER,  
A  
WORK  
SAVER,  
A  
GLASS  
AND  
CHINA  
SAVER,  
ALL  
WHO  
USE  
IT  
DAILY  
ARE  
REWARDED  
WITH  
PURITY,  
HEALTH,  
AND  
SATISFACTION.

HUDSON'S  
EXTRACT OF SOAP

HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP.

IS  
IN  
REGULAR  
DAILY  
USE  
IN  
THE  
KITCHEN,  
THE  
HEALTHIER,  
THE  
HAPPIEST  
HOMES  
THE  
WORLD  
OVER,  
FROM  
COTTAGE  
TO  
MANSION.  
IT  
IS  
SOLD  
EVERYWHERE  
IN  
L. E. AND  
L. E. AND  
PACKETS.  
BOTTLES  
A  
HALF  
GALLON  
FOR  
FAMILY  
USE.

HUDSON'S  
EXTRACT OF SOAP

HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP.

HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP.







should be taken to prevent the free immigration of destitute or dangerous foreigners, the rubbish of Europe, which is freely deposited with easy-going John Bull.

Now, however, we observe that the attention of the Government is about to be called to the question of alien immigration. The immediate cause which

prompts Mr. Lowther to ask whether Ministers propose to legislate in this matter is not the expected arrival of Anarchists from abroad, although, in view of the danger of revolutionary agitation in all its forms to which London will be exposed, Mr. Lowther might well base his question on that consideration. Mr. Lowther is moved by the anticipated influx of destitute Jews and others from Russia, which is believed to be imminent.

and he desires to prohibit the admission into the United Kingdom of all persons not likely to become a public charge or to increase the difficulties of obtaining a livelihood already pressing upon large numbers of the native labouring population in this country. It is high time that something of the kind were done. By the irony of destiny the English people at the present time find themselves in a peculiar and very cruel position in this matter. On the one hand the want of protective legislation, which has swept

over the world, has resulted in the framing of tariffs by foreign countries which have proved, and must prove, highly injurious to British export trade. On the other hand, we see thousands of destitute foreigners swarming into our English ports who earn a scanty living here by taking the bread out of the mouths of British working men. England cannot prevent foreign nations from doing what they wish to choose to do in their

matter of imposing duties on the goods she exports. But in return for the fiscal protection which other countries have adopted, England has a good right to do something in the way of social protection for the benefit of her own working classes. Englishmen have too long tolerated a system—or want of system—which exposes them to be undersold in their own market by the competition of foreigners who

Governments rigorously exclude British exports from the countries which send us these objectionable additions to our surplus population.

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**MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.**

Now that the American Senate has unanimously agreed to ratify the Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty the difficulties which stood in the way—as it was said—of an amicable settlement between Great

Britain and the United States have vanished. These difficulties it must be remembered, were not of our creating this side of the Atlantic. They arose entirely out of a customary practice of American statesmen—that, namely, of using international questions for electioneering purposes in American domestic politics. The latest example, before this one, that practice may be found in the case of the alleged insult to the American flag by the Chileans at Valparaiso. President H.

rison bounced and blustered a great deal, talked loudly of declaring war, and took the while, particularly good care to prove that he would serve peace. Things have gone much the same way in the case of the Behring business. Lord Salisbury having repeated the proposals which he had already made on previous occasions, President Harrison suddenly discovered that the proposals were perfectly satisfactory—in fact, the only ones that were just what he had desired.

convey to the Senate, which accepted it with becoming senatorial gravity, and the Arbitration Treaty was agreed to formally with Englishmen are not in the least angry at this sort of play-acting on the part of their American cousins. They know that the American people have no more intention of going to war with them about the Behring Sea than upon any other pretext. The American people know that too, and as a consequence

this common knowledge public opinion has never at any time been particularly interested in the dispute in either of the two countries. We know that the American eagle must flap his wings and scream on occasions of this kind, and that whenever the American Government chooses to come to terms it is sure to declare that England has "climbed down." Hence we do not allow trifles of this kind to disturb our cordial relations with the other great branch of the Anglo-Saxon tree.

### EMBEZZLEMENT AT LIVERPOOL

At Liverpool Assizes on Thursday, Richard Henry Chamberlain, 31, cashier in employ of the Railway Signal Works Company, Limited, Fazakerley, near Liverpool, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling £88, the money of the company. Prisoner's defences amounted also to £25,273, extending over a period of 10 years. He had falsified the wages sheet, drawing larger cheques than were necessary. He stated that he had lost the money in betting and Stock Exchange speculation.

His salary was £200 per annum, increased by increments of £20 to £230. When asked by auditors for an explanation of some discrepancies, he absconded to London where he was arrested after having written a letter confessing his guilt. The Lord Chief Justice said the crime was a very serious one, sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

**CREWE RAILWAY WORKS.**  
A Crew correspondent is informed that none of the men in the Crewe railway works will be thrown out of work through the recent great fire. An examination of

Count Munster, the German Ambassador to France, was received by M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Thursday, prior to his departure on leave.







Divorce Division.

(Before Sir Charles Butt.)  
PALMER V. PALMER AND ROBERTS.—This was the petition of the husband, an oculist shop proprietor, —P.itioner said that he married to the respondent in October, 1886, at St. Mary's Church, Lambeth. He was a respectable house-keeper, and carried on the business of a better man. His place of business was at 72, Lower Marsh, Lambeth. There were two children. In October, 1889, Robert came into his service, but was dismissed in 1891. Afterward, upon his wife's persuasion, he took the respondent back. He overheard one of the lodgers accuse his wife of misconduct, and she denied it, and he said to her "God help you, if it is true. I should turn you out of the house." Subsequently he saw his wife close to the core-patient's bedroom in her night dress. She said she was not very well and denied misconduct. Some time after wards he heard from some of the servants that she had committed adultery, and he assaulted her and Harry Roberts.—His Lordship: What do you mean by assaulting him?—Witness: I struck him about the face.—And your wife did you assault her?—I could not exactly say where I assaulted her. I knocked her down a few times. Examined him. Both of them summoned him for the assault, and he was bound over to keep the peace. After the assault both left the house.—Cross-examined: Had been on friendly terms with the respondent, and played cards with him. It was not with his approval that his wife went to the respondent's house. He heard that she was constantly in the respondent's house. When he found out that she had taken place he said to the respondent: "You have ruined my wife." He replied: "It is not my fault, Palmer." He then assaulted co-respondent.—Mrs. Annie Taylor, wife of a waiter, said that in 1891 she was lodging at the house of the petitioner and respondent. She had frequently seen the respondent in the co-respondent's bedroom. Respondent was there nearly every afternoon for an hour or more. She used to buy him presents and go out with him to Gatti's. Witness had seen them kissing each other. On one occasion her attention was directed by her children to a hole in the floor of her room, which was over the respondent's bedroom. She looked through this on the 18th of June, and could see through the ceiling into the room below, and she saw respondent and co-respondent in the act of adultery. She had seen kissing and cuddling on the staircase.—Cross-examined, witness admitted she had been told to clear out because she quarrelled with respondent. A. M. Matilda, mother of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence. She said that from the hole in the ceiling in her daughter's room she could see in Mrs. Palmer's room.—Mr. Overend said the evidence had taken him by surprise, and he did not intend to call his client.—His Lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and custody of the children.

ANOTHER BOOKMAKER'S CASE.  
HOWARD V. HOWARD AND DAISY.—Mr. Howard, for the petitioner, said the marriage took place in 1874, at the registry office, St. Olave's, Surrey. The marriage was a secret one, the petitioner being under age, but after a time they lived together. The respondent used to be out late at night, and Mr. Howard assumed that she was in the habit of going to music halls and public houses. Quarrels ensued, and he left the neighbourhood. Later on he found her alone in the kitchen with a lodger.—In his evidence the petitioner said that from the first he lived unhappily with his wife. In 1877 there was a separation for a few months. He had struck his wife under great provocation. He finally separated from her, allowing her 15s. a week. Subsequently he went to a house in Berners-street, and found his wife in the same room as the co-respondent.—Cross-examined: He had struck his wife with his fists. She had black eyes from men. Once he struck her and knocked her down, as she had been out late at night. It was nothing for her to take up a knife and poker and threaten him.—Replying to the judge, he said he had knocked his wife down about three times. He might have struck her some twenty or thirty times. Her black eyes were given by other men. He might have given her a black eye once. Corroborative evidence of the adultery.—For the defence, the respondent said her married life was most unhappy through her husband's drunkenness. He had frequently beaten her. She had only been married a month when he gave her two black eyes. Upon many occasions he had struck her, and she had been black and blue from my hand to the toes. Once she found her husband with Mrs. Yelland, whom she struck. He used to play the coquette about the streets. Once he threw her down and her nose was injured by a curb-stone. Her husband was a bookmaker and she left him on account of his gambling and betting.—Cross-examined: She had admitted her husband in self-defence and how a house at him. She might have had a poker in her hand when he gave her two black eyes.—The petitioner (recalled) denied that he had committed adultery with Jessie Yelland or any one else.—His Lordship, while granting a decree nisi, said in all the circumstances of the case he would not make the decree absolute until the petitioner made a provision for his wife. Mr. Howard would have the custody of the children. His Lordship suggested 10s. a week, and said the matter could be referred to the registrar.

A BARMAN AS CO-RESPONDENT.  
WATTS V. WATTS AND FULHAM.—The petitioner, a barman, said that he married the respondent, a public-house, 52, High Holborn. The charge was denied, and there were counter allegations.—The marriage took place on the 21st December, 1875, at the Registry Office, Cambridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Watts afterwards lived together at Finsbury and Islington, and latterly at the Bull and Anchor public-house, High Holborn. There were no children.—According to the case of the petitioner, the respondent and co-respondent (a barman) had been seen together under circumstances which led to the filing of the present petition.—The hearing was adjourned.

Bankruptcy Court.

(The Official Receiver's Department.)  
THE BON MARCHE, BRISTON.—RE J. SMITH.—Under the failure of James Smith, a barman of the Bon Marche, a notice of the assets of the respondent was now issued. The respondent's liabilities are returned at £72,257, and the debts fully secured £25,941. It would appear from the Official Receiver's observations that the debtor in 1876, having a capital of about £48,000, made on the first purchase of the Bon Marche an excellent property at £100,000, and erected there at a cost of upwards of £49,000 (including the purchase of adjacent property) the premises now known as the Bon Marche, which were completed and opened in May, 1877. In 1880 he entered into partnership with his then manager, who is stated to have brought in a capital of £20,000, the debtor's capital being taken by agreement at £20,000. This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in July, 1888, the debtor taking over all the assets and liabilities. It appears that the

debtor's drawings from September, 1888, to February, 1892, have amounted to £77,943 15s. 4d., but the debtor states that of this amount £54,256 8s. 5d. was in respect of the repayment of "temporary loans," and to that sum of £17,387 10s. had been paid to cash creditors in reduction of their claims for principal and interest. He has, during the last racing season, made losses on the turf, and he makes no proposal for the settlement of his affairs.

A CONVICT'S INSOLVENCY.—RE A. C. B. P. HAYES.—The bankrupt, who was lately employed as clerk to a fruit salesman, and who is now undergoing a term of penal servitude for embezzlement, attributes his insolvency chiefly to expenses and losses in connection with an operatic company and concerts, and partly to his expenditure having been in excess of his income, which consisted of his salary of £178 per annum. His liabilities amounted to £3,570, of which £2,042 is due to his late employers, Messrs. Titmuss and Bagley, in respect of the moneys which he embezzled, and the assets are estimated at £448.—The debtor makes no proposal.

London County Sessions.

(Before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C.)

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TRAVELLER.—Francis Walsh, traveller, surrendered to bail on a charge of having embezzled the sums of £37s. 3d., £1 10s., and £4 7s., the moneys of Miss Julia Taylor, his mistress. The sum of £37s. 3d. was a sum of money which Walsh, a small manufacturer, carrying on business at Hatton Garden, and the prisoner was employed by her as a town traveller and collector. It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the amounts stated and other sums had not been accounted for. In one instance, it was stated, one of the sums of £37s. 3d. was not received but had been paid twice before the embezzlement was discovered. When accused by prosecutor of not having paid over one account, he at first stated he had done so, and then said, "I must have been a madman, and suppose I shall have to pay for it."—Four months' hard labour.

(Before Mr. Waty, Q.C.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST COAL MERCHANTS.—George Arthur Jones and Frederick Jones surrendered to an indictment charging them with having stolen two tons of coal, the property of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The robbery was alleged to have taken place at the prosecutors' wharf in Maiden-lane, the prisoners had carried on their business at other places under the names of the Warwickshire Coal Collieries Association, the Economic Coal Company, and the Durham and Hartlepool Coal Company, and also as Charles Warner and Co. George Jones ultimately went into the employ of a Mr. Hole, of Maiden-lane, who was acting as his trustee, and it was then alleged that in payment of an instalment due for a piano to Mr. Hartland, a pianoforte manufacturer of Hoxton, he, with the concurrence of the other prisoner, sent away from Maiden-lane two tons of small coal, the property of a Mr. Dickinson, who had a large quantity of coal at the same wharf.—Acquitted.

City of London Court.

BETTING THE CAUSE OF ENDLESS CRIME.

Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, application was made by the defendant, Mr. F. W. Forth, to have an order for his committal set aside, which had been made by the commissioner for forty days' imprisonment, on the ground that it had been improperly made. In order to prevent the defendant going to prison the amount had been paid by a friend and protest.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that as the case there was no evidence of the matter, he could have got clear of them all by bankruptcy.—Plaintiff said he was told the defendant had promised to pay.—Defendant: No.—Plaintiff said this was a betting transaction, and the defendant was a bookmaker.—His Honour said that betting transactions gave rise to the better of crime, which he gave him to pay for in the shape of prisons and police. There was no justification for betting, and if he had known it he would have sent the defendant for 400 days instead of 40.—The defendant said that he was afraid that the result of this action would be that he would lose his situation.—His Honour: So much the better of you will keep on betting.—Plaintiff: Defendant said he was sending out 12,000 betting circulars.—His Honour made an order for the payment of the money in court to the plaintiff.

Guildhall.

DIED IN THE CELLS.—On Mr. Alderman Dimdale taking his seat, the case of James Charles Roper, commission agent, Maiden Vale, was called on.—Sergeant Eagle said that at a quarter to 6 o'clock on Friday evening a call was made to take the man in custody from Philpot-lane for forging and uttering a bill of acceptance for £447. He was charged and put back into a cell at the station. At twenty minutes to 8 his tea was taken to him, and he appeared quite well. At five minutes to 8 the inspector saw him, and he appeared to be ill, and was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where the house surgeon said he was dead, but declined to give any opinion until after the post-mortem examination.

Mansion House.

CHARGE OF INDECENT ASSAULT IN THE CITY.—Henry Wilson, a well-dressed young man, was charged with indecently assaulting Mary Haynes, Mr. Osborne prosecuted on behalf of the authorities.—The complainant is a young lady engaged as secretary in the Post Office Savings Bank Department, of Creed-lane. The assault complained of was committed by Wilson on Miss Haynes as she and some lady fellow clerks were on their way to their business in the morning in Creed-lane. It was alleged that on several previous occasions Wilson had been guilty of saying improper things to the young ladies, and annoying them to such an extent that one of them eventually sent a letter anonymously to the Lord Mayor, calling his attention to the annoyance to which they were subjected. On the morning in question a police officer, in the service of the Post Office, saw the complainant assaulted, and he approached the prisoner, who ran away. On being stopped he begged not to be charged, and said, "I will never do this again." A previous conviction was proved against the prisoner in 1887, when he was sentenced to two months' hard labour for an indecent assault on the property of Wilson attended and gave him an excellent character.—Two months' hard labour.

West London.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON A MARRIED WOMAN.—John Cummings, a labourer, was charged with committing a violent assault upon Catherine Andre, a married woman, living in Seagrave-road, Fulham.—The complainant, whose face was severely lacerated and cut, said that on Friday evening she heard a knock at the door, which was opened by her little girl. Witness went out and saw the prisoner, who said, "I am John Cummings. I have come to do for you." He struck her on the side of the head, and kicked her. He followed her into the room, and struck her about the face a number of times, causing her to bleed profusely, and rendering her nearly insensible. The prisoner was a stranger, but she believed he had been living with her sister-in-law.—The prisoner testified that she never stated that her husband and she were working him and give him

a good hiding.—Joseph Andre, the husband, said he got up to protect his wife, when the prisoner struck her down. He saw the prisoner strike her with a violent blow, covering her with blood. Two months' imprisonment.

North London.

THEFTS FROM OUTSIDE SHOPS.—Edward Woodward, 18, Costermonger, and George Westoby, 20, Queensland-road, Holloway, were charged with being concerned in stealing a pair of boots, value 11s. 11d., from outside the shop of Messrs. Liley and Skinner, Seven Sisters-road.—On Friday night Robert Walsh, shop assistant, had notice of a pair of boots having been stolen, and going into the road saw the prisoners running away. One of them (he could not say which) dropped the boots. Witness caught Westoby, who struggled violently, and help had to be obtained to get him to the police-station. Woodward was stopped by a constable. The prisoners denied the charge, but P.C. Welch produced several convictions against Westoby—four years in a reformatory, two periods of three months' hard labour, and one of twenty-one days.—Remanded.

ASKING FOR CRAB.—Arthur Crane, 11, schoolboy, Davey-road, Hackney Wick, was charged with stealing a bottle of wine belonging to Robert Martin, owner of Wick-road.—The prisoner went into the shop and asked for change for a shilling, and the prosecutor, suspecting him, found a bottle of wine in his bag. The prisoner had also in his bag a bottle of pickles, a jar of jam, a pot of salmon, a bottle of wine, and a pot of anchovy sauce, which were identified by the prosecutor. The prisoner was charged with asking for change for a shilling, and the prosecutor, suspecting him, found a bottle of wine in his bag. The prisoner had also in his bag a bottle of pickles, a jar of jam, a pot of salmon, a bottle of wine, and a pot of anchovy sauce, which were identified by the prosecutor. The prisoner was charged with asking for change for a shilling, and the prosecutor, suspecting him, found a bottle of wine in his bag. 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after she was missing Smith called on witness and asked if his wife had been there, saying in excuse that they had had a few words, and that she had left in a huff. Later on

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L. E. O.; and 22, Nil Mall, S. W. Subscribed Capital

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ing list of profits made during previous week. The "Court Journal" says: "The throwing of open at

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Private Gentlemen in distress of need  
Advances upon Freehold, Leasehold, at  
interest, to Man or Female, without sureties  
strictly private, for any term not exceeding ten ye-  
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tance no object. Same day if urgent.  
£500 ... 24 monthly payments of £30 10s  
£1000 ... 24 ... " " £63 6s  
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THE HIGHEST REWARD OF MERIT IS  
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**LUXURIANT HAIR.**

**I ONS, FLOWING EYEBROWS, EYEBROWS**  
AND ARE QUICKLY PRODUCED BY THE  
**JAMES'S HERBAL POWDER.** It is a preparation  
of the most delicate and fragrant herbs and  
essential oils. It causes the hair to grow and  
become more luxuriant and glossy. It is  
of great use from over-exposure to the sun or  
wind. Mrs. JAMES, of Calcutta, writes, "I have  
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**A CLEAR COMPLEXION.**

**DIMPLES, MARKS, SPECKS, SUNBURN, FRECKLES**  
AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS ARE QUICKLY  
REMOVED BY THE JAMES'S HERBAL POWDER.

and lands, can be instantly removed by using Mrs. JAMES'S BALM OF GILEAD. It is made from herbs only, and warms and cures. It cures such a variety of diseases that it is said that satisfaction is very rare. It is sent from our observation, post free, on receipt of 6 stamps, post free, for 6 stamps.

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**HAIR DESTROYER.**

JAMES'S DEPLUQUET instantly removes Superfluous Hair from the Face, Neck, Arms, or anywhere, without injury to the skin. Or, avoid Chemicals, the use, with directions for use, free from observation, post free, for 6 stamps.

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**SAFE HERBAL REMEDIES.**

**A LOFAS TINCTURE—Safe Cure for Consumption, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Lung and Chest Diseases.**

**A** **LOPUS POWDER** Cures all Wasting Diseases, Night sweats, Debility, Brain Fag, etc.

**A** **LOPUS PILLS** for Indigestion, Constipation, and Nervous Disorders.

**A** **LOPUS STOMACHIC** Cures Flatulences, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, all Heart Troubles.

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**A** **LOPUS FEMALES TINCTURE**.

**A** **LOPUS BALM OINTMENT** for Chaps, Cuts, Burns, Cracks, Rough Shins, Ulcers, etc.

**A** **LOPUS KINGWORM OINTMENT**.—A Safe Cure

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The Aloha Remedies, price 12 1/2c. per box, and 60c. per dozen, sent by express, collect, to all parts of the United States. Sold by all Chemists, or post paid from this Ad. Address, THE ALOHA COMPANY, 250 New Orleans-street, London, C.

Manchester Depot, T.A. Corporation's-Store.

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**THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY**  
**THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY**  
**IS A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION**  
**IS A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION**  
**FOR ALL OBSTRUCTIONS;**  
**FOR ALL OBSTRUCTIONS;**

**THIS RENOWNED MEDICINE** is one of the most valuable and best known remedies of the nineteenth century. Ordinary obstructions of

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RELIABLE  
MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

READ WHAT THOSE WHO HAVE  
TRIED IT SAY—

“Dear Madam,—I am  
very glad to hear that you  
want you and your medicine. It has done for  
me what NO MEDICINE DID before. I  
always keep your address on my table—  
Yours sincerely,  
Mrs. A. J.

“Finsdore-road, Redd-ford, Cheshire,  
March 2nd, 1891.”

“Dear Madam Selborne,  
I have been a great deal out of bed since  
you sent me on Saturday last—how tall that  
feels! I have been able to get up and  
walk about and do all my work. I  
would be no good, having TAILOR NO MAN  
—Yours truly,  
Mrs. Selborne.”

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**MADAME FRANK'S MIXTURE.**  
**FAMOUS FEMALE MIXTURE.**  
The following to be seen at any time in their post paid envelopes.  
"Copharah, Mannheim, near Sittingenburg, Kent  
"Dear Madam, I started on March 12th, 1891  
Sunday, AND EVERYTHING I CANALY RIGHT  
MORNING. I have been feeling better since  
I am, I remain, yours truly,  
"Mrs. L.  
"Horse Bay, Kent, March 12th, 1891  
"Dear Madam, I feel it my duty to write  
This is no lady, but a man, and I have  
was longer before I wrote to you, but I have  
I have been feeling better since I have  
APPOINTMENT, that I felt drastic about my  
Mixture and find, that I am  
I am, I remain, yours truly,  
and will do all I can to RECOMMEND your VALUABLE  
and find it well. I am, I remain, yours truly,  
respectfully,  
"Tottenham Court-road, March 14th, 1891  
"Mrs. L."

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THOUSANDS of others. — MARY ANN TAYLOR, M.



